

inclined to suspect that the species could not have made its appearance in Orkney very long before Bullock was there. Dunn (*Orn. Guide Orkney and Shetland*, p. 104), though on some points perhaps not a trustworthy authority, could hardly have been mistaken in repeating the evidence of Mr. Traill, of Papa Westray, "that a pair of these birds were constantly seen there for several years." This gentleman (whose sister, I believe, it was that sent the specimen to Bullock) also stated that he supposed the birds "had a nest [!] on the island, but on account of its exposed situation the surf must have washed the eggs from the rocks, and thus prevented any further increase." The expression "for several years" is significant, as indicating that the birds had not been there from old times, and indeed, had that been the case, one could hardly imagine that the species would not have been known by its terse Scandinavian name in some form or other—for that even survived in Gaelic-speaking St. Kilda—instead of by such a phrase as "King" or "Queen of the Auks."\*

Cambridge, 31st July, 1898.

---

LI.—*On a Collection of Birds from Marocco.*

By J. I. S. WHITAKER, F.Z.S.

(Plate XIII.)

TOWARD the close of the year 1896 I engaged the services of Mr. Edward Dodson, with a view to sending him on a collecting-tour in Tripolitana and Cyrenaica. This trip, however, having been found to be impracticable, owing to the difficulty of travelling in the interior of the Pashalic,

\* I observe in some of the older maps of the Orkneys (Wallace, 1693, reprint 1883, and Sibbald, 1711, reprint 1845) that an anchorage is marked at the north end of the sound between Papa Westray and its Holm. This could have been used only by very small vessels, as there are several rocks "awash" in that part of the channel; but if it was much frequented even by fishing-boats, their occupants could not have been good neighbours to any Garefowl, if such inhabited the shelves of the islet, not many hundred yards off.

I determined to send Mr. Dodson instead to Marocco, and he accordingly left England for that country in the early part of 1897.

After spending three weeks collecting in the neighbourhood of Tangier, Mr. Dodson left on the 13th March for Fez, and crossing the river Sebu at Karia-el-Habessi, reached that town on the 25th of March. Leaving Fez again on the 1st April, he went to Mequinez, and then returned to the coast, going first to Rabat, and then to Mazagan, reaching the latter place on the 18th April. From Mazagan he struck inland for Marocco city, where he arrived on the 27th April. At Marocco city much time was lost in endeavouring to obtain the Sultan's permission, required to allow foreigners to travel in the Atlas; but on the 16th May Mr. Dodson was finally permitted to start, accompanied by an escort of mounted soldiers.

Travelling in a southerly direction by way of 'Tameshlot, he first visited the town of Amsmiz, situated in a small but fertile valley at the foot of the lower ranges of the Atlas, and then ascended as far as Imintella; the country here gradually rising by a succession of terraced hills to the higher ranges, forming the backbone of the great chain of mountains. The tribes of this district, however, being at war amongst themselves, and the country unsafe, Mr. Dodson was obliged to retrace his steps to Amsmiz, from whence, proceeding in a north-easterly direction, he reached Mesfioua, and later on Kasbar Iminzet.

A fresh start for the mountains was made on the 22nd May, when a successful tour was accomplished, although not without considerable difficulty and hard work in the way of mountain-climbing. On this occasion the following places were visited in succession:—Enzel, Zarakten, Tilula, and Glaoui, all of which had probably never been previously explored by an ornithologist. The last-named district, which has an altitude of about 5000 feet, was the most southerly point in the Great Atlas reached by Mr. Dodson. Here the traveller was entertained most hospitably by the Kaid of Glaoui at his residence in the Castle of Teluet, a fine old

fortress with solid stone battlements, very unlike the more modern Moorish structures.

Further progress south being absolutely prohibited by the local authorities, owing to the disturbed state of the country, Mr. Dodson left Glaoui on the 28th May, returning to Iminzet, and then travelling in a westerly direction, *viâ* Tameshlot, Fronga, Tehaset, and Ogadel, finally reached Mogador on the coast on the 8th June. Going southwards, Mr. Dodson visited Eeru, and Ras-el-Ain in the Haha country, remaining at the latter place till the beginning of July, when he returned to Mogador, and took ship to England.

The greater part of the country visited by Mr. Dodson in Marocco was under cereal cultivation, and the absence of trees seems to have been remarkable, the only well-wooded spots met with being in the Atlas Mountains. These, however, were few and far between, most of the hills being of the bleakest description, and some of the higher ranges particularly barren and desolate. In the Haha district forests of the Argand-tree (*Argania sideroxyton*) occur, but these do not seem to have great attractions for birds, although they have for the Ground-Squirrel, which apparently feeds largely on the fruit of these trees.

The vast stony plains and semi-desert country common to the Algerian and Tunisian Sahara do not seem to occur in the districts in Marocco visited by Mr. Dodson, and this will no doubt account for the total absence from his collection of some of the strictly desert forms, as well also for the paucity of many other desert-frequenting species.

I annex a systematic list of the different species of birds of which specimens were obtained, amounting in all to 134 species and subspecies, among which 5 are new to science. These novelties, as indeed most of the rarer species enumerated in the list, seem to have been met with in the Atlas district, and it is a pity that more time could not have been devoted to collecting there, and, moreover, that the disturbed state of the country prevented further exploration southwards. It is also to be regretted that, owing to Mr. Dodson

having omitted to make any field-notes, little can be recorded respecting the birds beyond the bare label data, which fortunately, however, are most carefully noted in every instance.

In conclusion, it only remains for me to say that great credit is due to Mr. Dodson for the energy and perseverance displayed by him in overcoming the many difficulties which beset the European traveller in fanatical and little-explored countries, among which Marocco, although so near civilization, must still be classed.

#### TURDUS MUSICUS.

Two specimens, ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, 26th February, and a ♀ from Jedida, 2nd April.

#### TURDUS MERULA.

Several, ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, Fez, Frouga, and Ras-el-Ain, between February and June.

#### SAXICOLA GENANTHE.

Several, ♂ and ♀, from North and Central Marocco, in March and April, the latest date on which a specimen was obtained being the 6th April.

#### SAXICOLA AURITA.

Five, ♂ and ♀, from Mequinez, Marocco city, and Iminzet, in April and May.

#### SAXICOLA STAPAZINA.

Five specimens, all males, from Glaoui and Ras-el-Ain, in May and June. No specimens of *S. melanoleuca*, the western range of which probably does not extend beyond Tunisia, were procured.

#### SAXICOLA LEUCURA.

Five, ♂ and ♀, from Amsmiz, Iminzet, Enzel, and Tilula, in May.

#### SAXICOLA SEEBOHMI.

Three specimens, all males: one obtained at Tilula on 24th May, and the other two at Zarakten on 29th May

Two of the specimens are in fine adult plumage, while the third, which is probably a last year's bird, shows some immature feathers. No female specimens were obtained, and Mr. Dodson says he met with none, and concluded that the hen birds were on their nests at the time.

Mr. Dodson met with this rare Chat only in the above-named districts in the Atlas Mts., where he found it by no means common, and always in the most desolate and barren spots. The height of Zarakten and Tilula is apparently about 5000 feet above sea-level, or about the same as that of the plateaux of the Djebel Mahmel in Algeria, where Mr. C. Dixon and Dr. Koenig found the species, and this degree of elevation is doubtless a characteristic of the bird's habitat. The range of *S. seebohmi* probably extends throughout the entire chain of the Atlas Mountains, wherever the above-mentioned altitude is reached; but it appears to be nowhere very abundant, at any rate now, although Mr. Dixon found it common on the Djebel Mahmel in 1882. I may here mention that last year I sent a collector to the Djebel Mahmel, in the month of May, with a view to obtaining the nests and eggs of *S. seebohmi*; but although my man spent a couple of days on the mountain, he failed to find what I wanted, nor did he even come across the bird itself, the only Chat he found being *Saxicola aurita*, of which species he brought me a nest with five eggs and the hen-parent.

PRATINCOLA RUBETRA.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Dukalier and Nzela Swinia in April.

PRATINCOLA RUBICOLA.

A large series, ♂, ♀ and young, from almost every district visited, with the exception of the Atlas Mountains.

RUTICILLA PHÆNICURUS.

A male, from El Horush in March.

RUTICILLA MOUSSIÉRI.

A fine series of ♂, ♀ and young, from Amsmiz, Enzel, Zarakten, Tilula, Glaoui, Ras-el-Ain, and Ecrû, in May and June.

## CYANECULA WOLFI.

A male, from Karia-el-Habessi, 20th March.

## ERITHACUS RUBECULA.

Three skins of ♂ and ♀, all from Schaf-el-Akab in March.

## DAULIAS LUSCINIA.

Nine examples, ♂ and ♀, from Casa Blanca, Rabat, and Marocco city, in April and May.

## SYLVIA RUFA.

A pair from Marocco city in May.

## SYLVIA SUBALPINA.

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, from Karia-ben-Auda in March, and from Zarakten and Enzel in May.

## SYLVIA CONSPICILLATA.

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, from Ogadel, Mesfioua, and Ras-el-Ain, in May and June.

## SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA.

A large series of ♂ and ♀, from both North and South Marocco.

## SYLVIA ORPHEA.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Ogadel and Ras-el-Ain, in June.

## SYLVIA ATRICAPILLA.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Fez, in March.

## SYLVIA SALICARIA.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Marocco city, in May.

## PHYLLOSCOPUS COLLYBITA.

Several skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, in February and March.

## PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS.

Four skins of ♂, from Rabat, El Kasar, and Casa Blanca, in March and April.

## PHYLLOSCOPUS BONELLI.

Two skins of ♂ and ♀, from Segota in March, and from Zarakten in May.



*HYPOLAIS POLYGLOTTA.*

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Marocco city, Enzel, Iminzet, and Ras-el-Ain, between April and June.

*HYPOLAIS PALLIDA.*

A large series of ♂ and ♀, mostly from Marocco city in May, and from Ras-el-Ain in June.

*ACROCEPHALUS STREPERUS.*

Two males, from Marocco city, in May.

*AËDON GALACTODES.*

Several skins of ♂ and ♀, from Marocco city, Enzel, Ogadel, and Ras-el-Ain, in May and June.

*CETTIA CETTII.*

Six, from Fez, Marocco city, and Ras-el-Ain, between April and June.

*CISTICOLA CURSITANS.*

A large series of ♂ and ♀, from North and South Marocco, at all seasons.

*PARUS MAJOR.*

A large series of ♂, ♀ and young, from Fez, Marocco city, Tilula, and Ras-el-Ain, between April and June.

*PARUS ULTRAMARINUS.*

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, El Horush, Marocco city, Zarakten, and Tilula, between March and May.

*TROGLODYTES PARVULUS.*

One ♂ from Fez on 31st March. The only one seen.

*MOTACILLA ALBA.*

Several skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab and Rabat, February and March.

*MOTACILLA LUGUBRIS.*

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, February and March.

*MOTACILLA MELANOPE.*

Three skins of ♂ and ♀, from Tilula, in May.

MOTACILLA FLAVA.

Six skins, all of males, from Casa Blanca, Mazagan, Karia-el-Habessi, and Isseremont, between March and May.

MOTACILLA RAII.

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, from Mazagan, in April.

ANTHUS PRATENSIS.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from North Morocco, in February and March.

ANTHUS TRIVIALIS.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from North Morocco, in February and March.

ANTHUS CAMPESTRIS.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Central Morocco in April, and from Zarakten in May.

PYCNONOTUS BARBATUS.

A large series, ♂, ♀ and young, from Schaf-el-Akab, El Kasar, Fez, Morocco city, and Ras-el-Ain, February to July.

ORIOLOUS GALBULA.

A male, from Amsmiz, 18th May.

LANIUS ALGERIENSIS.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from North Morocco in March. These are identical with specimens from Algeria and Tunisia.

LANIUS ALGERIENSIS DODSONI, subsp. nov.

I have a large series of skins, of both sexes, of a Grey Shrike from Central and Southern Morocco, obtained between April and July. The bird resembles *L. algeriensis* to a certain extent, but differs from that species in having the general colour of the upper parts paler, and of a soiled grey instead of a clear slate-grey, while the underparts are whiter, in some specimens being quite white. In point of colour these examples somewhat resemble dark specimens of *L. fallax* from Palestine, but are rather more dingy, and, moreover, differ from them, and still more so from *L. elegans*, in having much less white on the secondaries and tail-feathers, the marking of the wings and tail being as in *L. algeriensis*, of



which species, in fact, I consider the present bird a form, but sufficiently distinct to be separated as a subspecies. The measurements are as in *L. algeriensis*.

Mr. Dodson apparently never met with *L. elegans* during his journey, but I should think it probably occurs in some of the desert districts of Marocco.

LANIUS POMERANUS.

A large series of ♂, ♀ and young, from all parts, between April and June.

TELEPHONUS ERYTHROPTERUS.

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, from Marocco city and Ras-el-Ain, in May and June.

MUSCICAPA GRISOLA.

Several skins of ♂ and ♀, mostly from Marocco city and the south, May and June.

MUSCICAPA ATRICAPILLA.

Two skins of ♂ and ♀, from Marocco city, May.

HIRUNDO RUSTICA.

A few skins of ♂, ♀ and young, from both North and South Marocco, between March and June.

HIRUNDO RUFULA.

A large series of ♂, ♀ and young, from Marocco city and Ras-el-Ain, in April and June. Very common at the latter place.

CHELIDON URBICA.

A female, from Tilula, 24th May.

COTYLE RIPARIA.

A female, from Schaf-el-Akab, 10th March.

CARDUELIS ELEGANS.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab in March, and a young bird from Sierzet on 5th June.

SERINUS HORTULANUS.

Several skins of ♂, ♀ and young, from Fez and Marocco city, in April and May.

## LIGURINUS AURANTIIVENTRIS.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from both North and South Morocco. All are of the bright-coloured North African form of Greenfinch.

## PASSER ITALIÆ.

A specimen obtained at Ras-el-Ain on the 30th June is so like typical examples of this species that I cannot separate it; at the same time it is possible that it may be a hybrid between *P. domesticus* and *P. salicicola* (both of which species occur in South Morocco), although it is not the usual form of hybrid.

## PASSER DOMESTICUS.

A few typical skins from Schaf-el-Akab in March, also one from Glaoui in May. Some other skins, showing hybridism between the present species and *P. salicicola*, from Morocco city, Tameshlot, and Ras-el-Ain.

## PASSER SALICICOLA.

One typical specimen from Schaf-el-Akab, and others, apparently hybrids between the present species and *P. domesticus*, from the interior and South Morocco.

## PETRONIA STULTA.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Glaoui, in May.

## FRINGILLA CŒLEBS.

Two skins, both of females, from Schaf-el-Akab and Hawara, in March.

## FRINGILLA SPODIOGENA.

A large series, ♂ and ♀, from El Kasar, Morocco city, Tilula, and Ras-el-Ain, between March and July. As compared with Tunisian specimens of this species, these Morocco birds are rather darker and more brightly coloured, but I cannot find any distinctive features between them.

## LINOTA CANNABINA.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab.

RHODOPECHYS ALIENA Whitaker, Bull. B. O. C. vii. p. xviii.  
*Adult* ♂. Glaoui, Great Atlas Mts., Morocco.

Similar to *R. sanguinea*, but differs from that species in

the following respects :—The hind neck is rather ashen, and not sandy buff; the throat is whitish, tinged with rose, and not brown; the quills are much less brightly coloured, being but slightly margined with carmine, the inner secondaries being tipped with soiled white or buff; the rump and upper tail-coverts are brown, and not rose-pink; the outer rectrices have only the outer web white, the inner web being brown. Iris brown; legs brown; bill yellow-ochre. Total length about 5·50 inches, wing 4, culmen ·50, tarsus ·75.

*Adult* ♀. Differs but slightly from the male, the forehead and crown being less dark, the eye-region having less carmine or rose tinge, and the throat being entirely without any rose-tinted feathers. Soft parts and measurements same as in the male.

Of this new Rose-Finch I have three specimens, a male and two females, all having been obtained at Glaoui, in the Great Atlas Mts., on the 28th May. Mr. Dodson, in reply to my enquiry, says that he met with this species only at Glaoui, a valley about 5000 feet above sea-level, to the south-east of Marocco city, and that the birds were in small flocks.

#### EMBERIZA MILIARIA.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from North Marocco in February and March, and one from the Atlas district in May.

#### EMBERIZA CIRLUS.

A good series, ♂, ♀ and young, mostly from Marocco city and Ras-el-Ain, in May and June.

#### EMBERIZA CIA.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Zarakten and Tilula in May.

#### EMBERIZA SAHARÆ.

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, all from Marocco city in May. Evidently this species is very local in Marocco, as it is in Algeria and Tunisia.

#### GALERIDA CRISTATA.

Ten skins of ♂ and ♀, from Hawara, Uled Haddad, Karia-el-Habessi, and other districts in North Marocco, all obtained

in the month of March. These specimens, although not quite identical with typical examples of *G. cristata* from Europe, approach them closely.

GALERIDA THEKLÆ.

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab and El Horush, both places in North Marocco, in February and March. These are good examples of this species of Crested Lark. If anything, they are rather darker than specimens from Spain.

GALERIDA THEKLÆ RUFICOLOR, subsp. nov.

I have a large series, ♂ and ♀, of a short-billed Crested Lark from Central and Southern Marocco. It resembles *G. theklæ* to a certain extent, but differs from it in being of a paler and more rufous colour, without, however, being at all isabelline; its breast is rather thickly spotted, as in *G. theklæ*, although the spots are smaller; and another point of difference is the length of the tarsus, which is less than in *G. theklæ*. As this bird cannot be referred to either *G. theklæ*, *G. isabellina*, or any other described species with which I am acquainted, I have decided to consider it as a subspecies of *G. theklæ*, naming it as above. The measurements are as follows:—ad. ♂, total length about 5·50 inches, wing 4, culmen ·50, tarsus ·80; ad. ♀ a little smaller, the wing measuring only 3·80 inches.

C. L. Brehm (Naum. 1858, p. 209) described a bird from South Spain under the name of *G. cristata rufescens*, which might possibly be the same as the above; but the description given is altogether too vague and insufficient to enable one to decide without seeing the type specimen, and certainly none of the Crested Larks that I have seen from Spain are like these Marocco birds. Crested Larks very similar to the latter are to be found in some of the Central and Southern districts of Tunisia. I would here take the opportunity of observing that, having obtained a further series of specimens of the pale Crested Lark from Tunisia which I described under the name of *Alauda c. pallida* (Ibis, 1895, p. 100), since renamed by Mr. Hartert *G. c. superflua* (Novitates Zoo-

logicæ, vol. iv. p. 144), I find that it runs so much into *G. isabellina*, that it cannot well be separated from it.

*GALERIDA ISABELLINA.*

A female, from Ogadel in June. This approaches closely dark specimens I have of this Crested Lark from Tunisia.

*GALERIDA MACRORHYNCHA.*

Seven skins of ♂ and ♀, from Mesfioua, Enzel, Isseremont, and Tameshlot, in May and June. These are a dark rufous form of the *G. macrorhyncha* type of Lark.

*ALAUDA ARVENSIS.*

Two, ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, end of February; the bird must, however, occur further south.

*CALENDRELLA BRACHYDACTYLA.*

A good series of ♂ and ♀, from Uled Aloo, Mequinez, Wed Enger, and Dukalier, in March and April. Apparently not occurring later in the south.

*CALANDRELLA MINOR.*

A good series, ♂ and ♀, from Mazagan, Dukalier, Sierzet, Enzela Imera, and Ras-el-Ain, between April and June.

*MELANOCORYPHA CALANDRA.*

A good series of ♂ and ♀, from Sebu river, Hawara, Uled Aloo, and Dukalier, in March and April. Apparently not met with later down south.

*OTOCORYS ATLAS* Whitaker, Bull. B. O. C. vii. p. xlvii. (Plate XIII.)

*Adult* ♂. Glaoui, Great Atlas Mts., Marocco.

Resembles *O. elwesi*, but differs from that species in having the upper wing-coverts of a uniform sandy-brown colour, the same as the back, and not vinaceous, while the hind crown and nape are of a rich rufescent hue, and the upper throat of a pale sulphur-colour. The black of the lower throat and of the cheeks is distinctly separated by a yellowish-white patch, as in *O. alpestris*, while the general colour of the upper parts, the black band over the base of the bill, the bill itself, and the long hornlets are all as in *O. penicillata*.





J. G. Keulemans del. et lit.

OTOCORYS ATLAS.

Mittembr. Bros imp



In short this new Shore-Lark seems to partake of the distinguishing characters of both the species just mentioned, although it is perhaps more closely allied to *O. penicillata*, as is also *O. elwesi*. Iris brown; bill greyish black; legs black. Total length about 7 inches, wing 4·45, culmen ·60, tarsus ·80 in.

*Adult* ♀. Glaoui, Great Atlas Mts., Marocco.

General colour as in male, but wanting the black band on fore crown; the dark cheek-patch but faintly marked; black hornlets much shorter; lores and narrow streak over base of bill brownish instead of black; frontal light band soiled yellowish; crown streaked with dark brown; hind neck slightly rufescent. Soft parts as in male. Total length about 6 inches, wing 4·10, culmen ·50, tarsus ·70.

Of this new Shore-Lark Mr. Dodson obtained only this pair. The accompanying Plate makes the bird appear rather larger than it really is in life, and the legs also are too stout.

#### STURNUS VULGARIS.

Four skins of females, from Schaf-el-Akab in March.

#### STURNUS UNICOLOR.

A large series of ♂ and ♀, some of which, obtained in the months of March, April, and May (beginning) at Fez, Mequinez, and Marocco city, have *yellow* bills, while others obtained towards the end of June at Ras-el-Ain have *black* bills. There is also a young bird, apparently about a couple of months old, obtained at Marocco city on the 13th May.

The breeding-season of birds generally in the south of Marocco is, no doubt, an early one, and in the case of the present species I think it probable that it was almost, if not quite, over by the end of June, which would account for specimens obtained then having dark bills. I am confirmed in this opinion by Mr. Dodson, who tells me that he met with flocks of young birds of this species at Ras-el-Ain at the end of June, and concluded that breeding was then quite over. The fact, too, of a young bird, apparently two months old, being found on the 13th May would show that the species breeds early. At the same time, however, I must say that

the plumage of many of these dark-billed birds killed in June is quite as black and glossy as that of the yellow-billed birds killed earlier in the year.

Besides the variation in the colour of the bill in the present species, the colour of the legs, and also of the irides, would seem to vary considerably according to the season, that of the former being light brown in spring and dark brown in autumn, while the irides are brown in spring and grey in autumn.

*PYRRHOGRAX GRACULUS.*

One skin of a male, from Tilula on 24th May.

*GARRULUS ÆNOPS* Whitaker, Bull. B. O. C. vii. p. xviii.

*Adult* ♂. Tilula, Great Atlas Mts., Marocco, 24th May, 1897.

Forehead and head plentifully covered with black-tipped feathers, with yellowish-rufous margins, forming a distinct crest, becoming thicker and blacker towards the nape; hind neck, cheeks, and sides of head rich rufescent vinous colour, extending round and below the throat, which is whitish; back vinous grey, contrasting greatly with the rufescent nape; in other respects plumage resembling that of *G. glandarius*, except that the underparts are a trifle darker and more vinous-grey. Bill black; iris purplish grey; legs brown. Total length about 12.50 inches, wing 6.50, culmen 1, tarsus 1.50.

Of this Jay I have four skins, all males, three being from Tilula, obtained on 24th May, and one obtained at Enzel on 30th May. The crest varies a good deal, being much thicker and heavier in two of the specimens than in the other two. The wing-measurements also vary somewhat. This species is apparently closely allied to *G. hyrcanus*, differing merely in being rather more rufous on the hind neck and cheeks, and in being a little smaller.

*PICA MAURITANICA.*

Twelve skins of ♂, ♀ and young, from Tameshlot, Amsmiz, Frouga, Eceru, and Ras-el-Ain, May and June.

CORVUS TINGITANUS.

A female, from Schaf-el-Akab, 1st March.

CYPSELUS PALLIDUS.

Four, ♂ and ♀, from Marocco city, Mogador, and Ras-el-Ain, in May, June and July.

CYPSELUS AFFINIS.

Two skins, from Mazagan and Marocco city, in April and May. These skins are rather darker than Tunisian specimens, and are no doubt typical *C. affinis* of J. E. Gray.

CAPRIMULGUS RUFICOLLIS.

A female, from Marocco city, on 4th May.

IYNX TORQUILLA.

A few skins from North Marocco in March.

ALCEDO ISPIDA.

A female, from Wed Enger, 1st April.

CORACIAS GARRULUS.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Rabat, Mequinez, and Marocco city, in April and May.

MEROPS APIASTER.

A large series of ♂ and ♀, from Fez, Marocco city, and Ras-el-Ain, between end of March and June.

UPUPA EPOPS.

A few examples from Schaf-el-Akab, end of February and beginning of March, and one skin from Ras-el-Ain, 1st July.

COCCYSTES GLANDARIUS.

A female, from Schaf-el-Akab, 27th February.

STRIX FLAMMEA.

Two skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, in March.

ASIO OTUS.

A female, from Ain Embark, on 23rd March.

SCOPS GIU.

A male, from Fez, on 28th March.

## ATHENE GLAUX.

Ten skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, Azimur, Marocco city, and Tameshlot, between March and June. As in Tunisia, specimens obtained in the north are darker than those obtained in the south.

## BUTEO DESERTORUM.

A male, from Schaf-el-Akab, 9th March.

## ACCIPITER NISUS.

A female, from Schaf-el-Akab, 10th March.

## MILVUS ICTINUS.

A female, from Schaf-el-Akab, 8th March.

## MILVUS MIGRANS.

Two skins of males, from El Mousourier, 13th April.

## ELANUS CÆRULEUS.

A male, from El Fouara, 7th April.

## FALCO BARBARUS.

A male, from Ras-el-Ain, 27th June; a fine adult specimen.

## FALCO TINNUNCULUS.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, Fez, Wed Jedida, Mequinez, and Tilula, between March and May.

## FALCO CENCHRIS.

Three skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, Rabat, and Wed Enger, February and April.

## ARDEA PURPUREA.

A female, from El Fouara, 7th April.

## ARDEA BUBULCUS.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab and Marocco city, in March and May.

## CICONIA ALBA.

A female, from Mesfioua, 20th May.

## QUERQUEDULA CIRCIA.

A male, from Mazagan, 18th April.

DAFILA ACUTA.

A male, from Hawara, 13th March.

NYROCA FERRUGINEA.

Two skins of ♂ and ♀, from Casa Blanca and Azimur, in April.

COLUMBA PALUMBUS.

Two skins of ♂ and ♀, from Tilula and Glaoui, in May.

COLUMBA LIVIA.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Amsmiz and Isseremont, in May. One of these is without any white on the rump, as in *C. schimperi*; it was obtained out of a flock at the same shot as one of the ordinary white-rumped form. From Tunis I have a similar specimen without the white rump, but I do not know whether these dark-rumped birds can be separated from the others.

COLUMBA ŒNAS.

Two males from North Marocco, in March.

TURTUR COMMUNIS.

A few examples from Skera Dukomphil, Mousourier, and Frouga, in April and June.

PTEROCLES ARENARIUS.

A few specimens from Central and South Marocco, in May and June.

PTEROCLES ALCHATA.

A pair from Nzela Swinia, in April.

CACCABIS PETROSA.

A few skins of ♂ and ♀, from Wed Jedida, the Atlas district, and Ras-el-Ain, between April and June.

GALLINULA CHLOROPUS.

Two skins, one of a young bird, from Marocco city, in May.

FULICA ATRA.

Two from Azimur, in April.

ŒDICNEMUS CREPITANS.

One from Schaf-el-Akab, in March.

## GLAREOLA PRATINCOLA.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Casa Blanca and Uled Aloo, in April.

## CURSORIUS GALLICUS.

Four skins of ♂ and ♀, from Nzela Swinia and Ras-el-Aiu, in April and June.

## ÆGIALITIS CANTIANA.

Two females, from El Mousourier and Skera Dukomphil, in April.

## ÆGIALITIS CURONICA.

Two females, from Wed-el-Fouara and Zarkten, in April and May.

## VANELLUS VULGARIS.

Three skins of ♂ and ♀, from Schaf-el-Akab, in March.

## STREPSILAS INTERPRES.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Rabat and Skera Dukomphil, in April.

## HÆMATOPUS OSTRALEGUS.

One female from Skera Dukomphil in April.

## HIMANTOPUS CANDIDUS.

Three skins of ♂ and ♀, from Skera Dukomphil and Casa Blanca, in April.

## GALLINAGO CÆLESTIS.

Two males from Schaf-el-Akab in March.

## TRINGA MINUTA.

One from Rabat in April.

## TRINGA SUBARQUATA.

One male from Azimur in April.

## TOTANUS HYPOLEUCUS.

Five skins of ♂ and ♀, from Rabat and Skera Dukomphil, in April.

## TOTANUS GLAREOLA.

One male from Meskra Eroomla in April.